

**A SECOND SPECIES OF *PARVAMIMA* RUCKES
(HEMIPTERA: PENTATOMIDAE: DISCOCEPHALINAE)**

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Abstract.—*Parvamima mexicana* is described as new from Jalisco, Mexico.

Ruckes (1960) established *Parvamima* as a monotypic genus for *P. bicolor*, a species he described from a female collected on Barro Colorado Island, Panama. Engleman (1977) subsequently described the male, permitting further characterization of the species. A second species of the genus is described from a male taken in the Mexican state of Jalisco. The male genitalia of both species are figured to facilitate comparison.

The following combination of characters apparently separate *Parvamima* from other genera in the tribe Discocephalini: length of head subequal to interocular width; metasternum strongly produced, flat ventrally, excavated posteriorly in apposition to stout, mesial tubercle on abdominal sternite 3 (second visible); anteocular process absent; scutellar apex lying between imaginary line connecting anterolateral angles of fifth abdominal segment and similar line connecting posterolateral angles of same segment.

To the generic description provided by Ruckes (1960) may be added: mesial process present in posterior emargination of tergite 7 of male; a basally articulated appendage on each side of pygophore; sternite 8 with vestigial spiracles; pair of thecal appendages present.

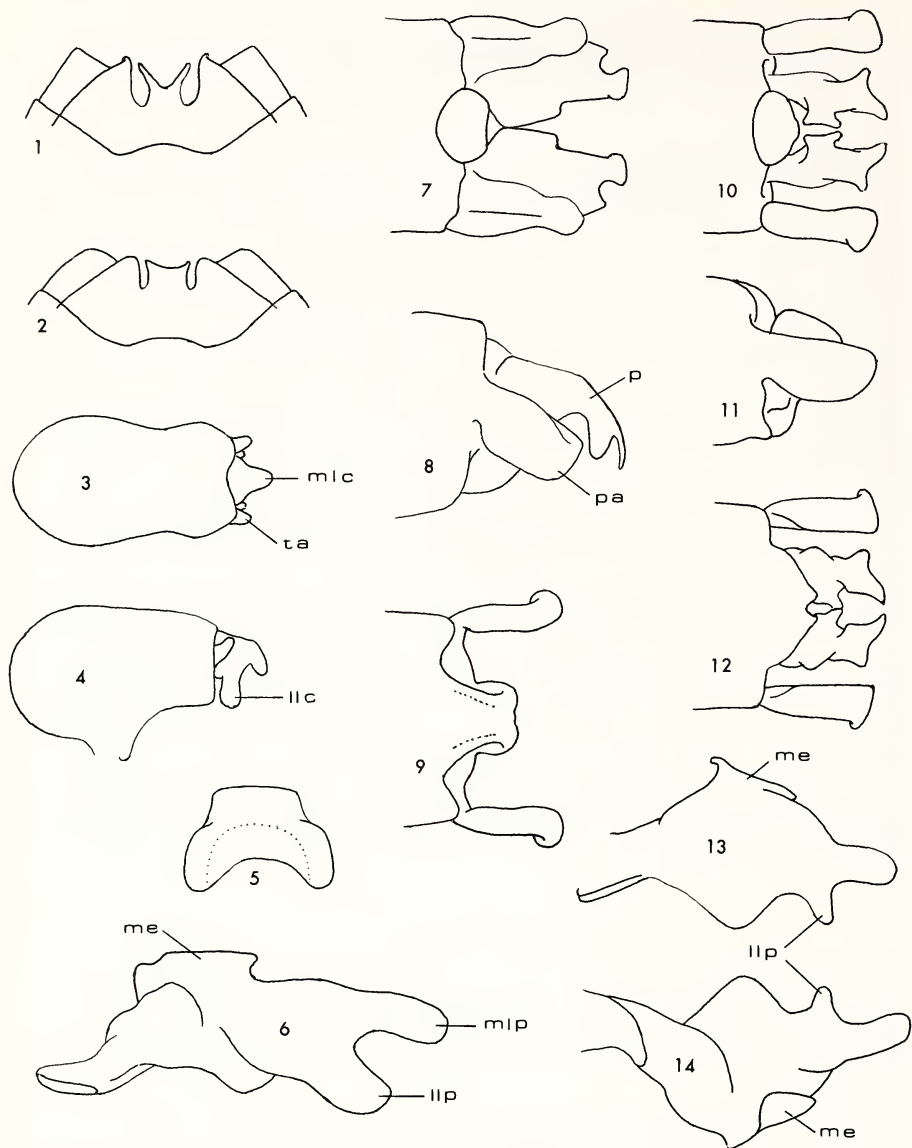
***Parvamima mexicana*, new species**

Figs. 2, 10-14

Similar in form and size to *P. bicolor*, apparently differing in shorter rostrum, in less developed mesosternal carina, and in coloration and punctation; and markedly differing in form of mesial projection on posterior margin of tergite 7 of male and in male genitalia.

Rostrum reaching anterior margin of metasternum (reaching from slightly beyond this point to middle of metasternum in *P. bicolor*). Mesosternal carina weakly developed (moderately developed in *P. bicolor*). Dorsum sordid yellow with dark punctation, but pronotum behind transhumeral line and subbasal macule on scutellum dark brown (all of dorsum behind transhumeral line dark brown in *P. bicolor*). Punctation on scutellum rather sparse basally. Sternite 7 of male with brown, mesial macule near anterior margin; mesial process in posterior emargination of tergite 7 nearly square with posterolateral corners projecting slightly (Fig. 2).

Pygophore completely submerged in abdomen, visible only from caudal view. Pygophoral appendages long, stout (Figs. 10-12). Parameres large, curving ventrad,



Figs. 1-14. 1, 3-9. *P. bicolor*. 1. Seventh tergite and connexival segments. 3. Theca and related structures, dorsal aspect. 4. Same, lateral aspect. 5. Proctiger. 6. Left paramere. 7. Distal end of pygophore, dorsal aspect. 8. Same, lateral aspect. 9. Same, ventral aspect with parameres omitted. 2, 10-14. *P. mexicana*. 2. Seventh tergite and connexival segments. 10. Distal end of pygophore, dorsal aspect. 11. Same, lateral aspect. 12. Same, ventral aspect. 13. Left paramere, superior surface. 14. Same, rotated 180 degrees. Symbols: llc, lateral lobe of conjunctiva; llp, lateral lobe of paramere; me, medial expansion of paramere; mlc, medial lobe of conjunctiva; mip, medial lobe of paramere; p, paramere; pa, pygophoral appendage; ta, thecal appendage.

bifurcate distally; each lobe of bifurcation narrowly rounded apically, lateral lobe much smaller than mesial lobe; medial expansion bent ventrad, constricted at base (Figs. 13, 14).

Measurements (mm). Width of head across eyes 2.4, length 1.5. Width of pronotum 5.2, mesial length 2.4. Basal width of scutellum 3.5, length 3.8. Length of antennal segments I–IV 0.50, 0.70, 0.75, 1.25, —. Length of rostral segments I–IV about 0.5, 0.9, 0.5, 0.35. Length of body excluding hemelytral membranes 8.6. Ostiolar ruga on each side extending $\frac{3}{5}$ of distance from medial limit of ostiole to lateral margin of metapleuron.

Proportions. Distance between ocelli $\frac{3}{5}$ of interocular width. Distance from each ocellus to nearest eye $\frac{1}{4}$ of distance between ocelli. Width of head across eyes $\frac{2}{3}$ of basal width of scutellum.

Holotype. Male, labeled (1) "Mexico, Jalisco, Mismaloya, 2-VIII-84, E. Ibarra" and (b) "Colección del Instituto de Biología UNAM. Mexico, D.F." Deposited in the Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. The femora, tibiae and tarsi of all but the left hind leg are missing, as are the fifth segment of the left antennae and the fourth and fifth segments of the right antennae. No paratypes.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The specimen from which *P. mexicana* is described was loaned by Harry Brailovsky, UNAM.

LITERATURE CITED

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Received March 26, 1986; accepted June 17, 1986.